



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>A61K 31/35, 31/70, A23L 1/22, 2/56</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 98/16220</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 23 April 1998 (23.04.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/KR97/00190			Heights Apartment, 102-203, Bumeo-4-dong, Suseong-gu, Daegu 706-014 (KR). CHOI, Myung, Sook; Garden Heights Apartment, 102-203, Bumeo-4-dong, Suseong-gu, Daegu 706-014 (KR). HWANG, Ingyu; Kist Apartment, 2-206, Doryong-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-340 (KR). MOON, Surk, Sik; Gomnaru Apartment, 101-601, Sinkwan-dong #5, Gongju-shi, Chungcheongnam-do 314-110 (KR). KWON, Yong, Kook; Hanbit Apartment, 126-1307, Oeun-dong #99, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333 (KR). AHN, Jung, Ah; #162-40, Gayang-2-dong, Dong-gu, Daejeon 300-092 (KR). LEE, Eun, Sook; #49-2, Daehung-3-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon 301-013 (KR).
(22) International Filing Date: 13 October 1997 (13.10.97)			(74) Agents: JANG, Seong, Ku et al.; #275, Yangjae-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-130 (KR).
(30) Priority Data: 1996/45735 14 October 1996 (14.10.96) KR			(81) Designated States: CA, CN, JP, RU, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).
(71) Applicant: KOREA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY [KR/KR]; #39-1, Hawolkog-dong, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 136-130 (KR).			
(72) Inventors: BOK, Song, Hae; Garam Apartment, 15-1202, Samcheon-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-222 (KR). SON, Kwang, Hee; Hanbit Apartment, 103-1702, Oeun-dong #99, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333 (KR). JEONG, Tae, Sook; Hanbit Apartment, 127-1103, Oeun-dong #99, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333 (KR). KWON, Byoung, Mog; Doryong Villa 102, #380-51, Doryong-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-340 (KR). KIM, Young, Kook; Hanbit Apartment, 102-601, Oeun-dong #99, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333 (KR). CHOI, Doil; Kist Apartment, 2-305, Doryong-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-340 (KR). KIM, Sung, Uk; Hanbit Apartment, 110-405, Oeun-dong #99, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333 (KR). BAE, Ki, Hwan; #113-12, Goijeong-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-200 (KR). PARK, Yong, Bok; Garden			
(54) Title: HESPERIDIN AND HESPERETIN AS 3-HYDROXY-3-METHYLGLUTARYL CoA(HMG-CoA) REDUCTASE INHIBITOR			
(57) Abstract			
<p>A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the activity of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase in mammals comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin as an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a food or beverage composition for inhibiting the 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase activity in mammals comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin.</p>			

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HESPERIDIN AND HESPERETIN AS 3-HYDROXY-3-METHYLGLUTARYL COA(HMG-COA) REDUCTASE INHIBITOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the activity of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase in a mammal, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin as 10 an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a food or beverage composition for inhibiting the HMG-CoA reductase activity, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In recent years, coronary cardio-circulatory diseases, e.g., atherosclerosis and hypercholesterolemia, have increasingly become a major cause of deaths. It has been 20 reported that an elevated plasma cholesterol level causes the deposition of fat, macrophages and foam cells on the wall of blood vessels, such deposit leading to plaque formation and then to atherosclerosis(Ross, R., Nature, 362, 801-809(1993)). One of the methods for decreasing the 25 plasma cholesterol level is alimentotherapy to reduce the ingestion of cholesterol and lipids. Another method is to lower the rate of cholesterol biosynthesis which takes place in the liver. It has been reported that hypercholesterolemia can be treated effectively by reducing 30 the rate of cholesterol biosynthesis through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase which mediates the synthesis of mevalonic acid, an intermediate in the biosynthesis of sterols or isoprenoids(Cardiovascular Pharmacology, William W. Parmley and Kanu Chatterjee Ed., Wolfe Publishing, pages 35 8.6-8.7, 1994).

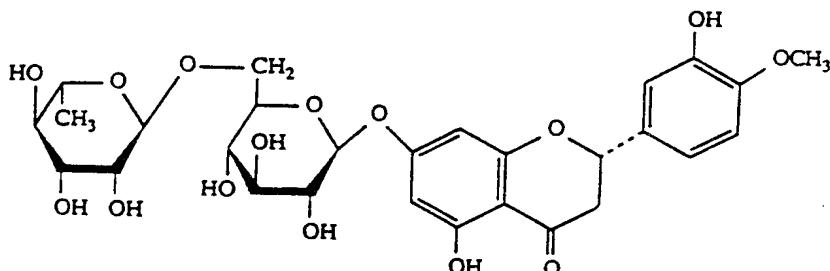
Therefore, numerous efforts have been made to develop

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medicines to inhibit HMG-CoA reductase; and, as a result, several compounds derived from Penicillium sp. and Aspergillus sp. have been commercialized. Specifically, Lovastatin® and Simvastatin® developed by Merck Co., U.S.A., 5 and Pravastatin® developed by Sankyo Co., Japan, have been commercialized(C.D.R. Dunn, Stroke: Trends, Treatment and Markets, SCRIPT Report, PJB Publications Ltd., 1995). However, these medicines are very expensive and a long-term administration thereof is known to induce an adverse side 10 effect of increasing creatine kinase in the liver. Accordingly, there has continued to exist a need to develop an inexpensive and non-toxic inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase.

Hesperidin and the aglycon of hesperidin, hesperetin, are flavonoids found in lemons, grapefruits, tangerines and 15 oranges(Citrus sinensis) and they have the following structures(Horowitz, Gentili, Tetrahedron, 19, 773(1943)):

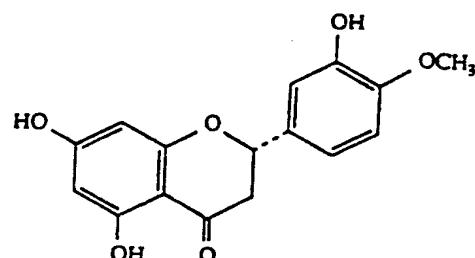
20



25

Hesperidin

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Hesperetin

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Hesperidin has been used for the prevention and treatment of cerebral anemia, retinal hemorrhage and pelioma. However, there has been no report on the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitory activity of hesperidin or hesperetin.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the 10 HMG-CoA reductase activity in mammals.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a food or beverage composition for inhibiting the HMG-CoA reductase activity in mammals.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, 15 there is provided a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the activity of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase in mammal, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin as an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable 20 carrier.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical 25 composition for inhibiting the HMG-CoA reductase activity, which comprises hesperidin or hesperetin as an active ingredient, in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, carriers or diluents.

Hesperidin and hesperetin may be extracted from the 30 peel of citrus or synthesized according to the process described by Zemplen, Bognar, Ber., 75, 1043(1943) and Seka, Prosche, Monatsh., 69, 284(1936). Further, hesperetin can be prepared by the hydrolysis of hesperidin.

Hesperidin or hesperetin exerts an inhibitory effect on 35 the HMG-CoA reductase at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg body weight/day or more, the inhibitory effect increasing with the dose

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thereof.

Moreover, in spite of their potent efficacies, hesperidin and hesperetin show little toxicity or mitogenicity in tests using mice. More specifically,  
5 hesperidin exhibits no toxicity when it is orally administered to a mouse at a dosage of 1,000 mg/kg body weight, which corresponds to oral administration dose of 50 to 100 g/kg body weight of hesperidin for a person weighing 50 kg. Further, hesperidin and hesperetin exert no adverse  
10 effects on the liver function.

A pharmaceutical formulation may be prepared by using the composition in accordance with any of the conventional procedures. In preparing the formulation, the active ingredient is preferably admixed or diluted with a carrier,  
15 or enclosed within a carrier which may be in the form of a capsule, sachet or other container. When the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be a solid, semi-solid or liquid material acting as a vehicle, excipient or medium for the active ingredient. Thus, the formulations may be in the  
20 form of a tablet, pill, powder, sachet, elixir, suspension, emulsion, solution, syrup, aerosol, soft and hard gelatin capsule, sterile injectable solution, sterile packaged powder and the like.

Examples of suitable carriers, excipients, and diluents  
25 are lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, alginates, gelatin, calcium phosphate, calcium silicate, cellulose, methyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, water, methylhydroxybenzoates, propylhydroxybenzoates, talc,  
30 magnesium stearate and mineral oil. The formulations may additionally include fillers, anti-agglutinating agents, lubricating agents, wetting agents, flavoring agents, emulsifiers, preservatives and the like. The compositions of the invention may be formulated so as to provide quick,  
35 sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after their administration to a mammal by employing any of the

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procedures well known in the art.

The pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention can be administered via various routes including oral, transdermal, subcutaneous, intravenous and intramuscular introduction. In case of human, a typical daily dose of hesperidin or hesperetin may range from about 0.5 to 300 mg/kg body weight, preferably 5 to 30 mg/kg body weight, and can be administered in a single dose or in divided doses. However, it should be understood that the amount of the active ingredient actually administered ought to be determined in light of various relevant factors including the condition to be treated, the chosen route of administration, the age, sex and body weight of the individual patient, and the severity of the patient's symptom; and, therefore, the above dose should not be intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Moreover, hesperidin and hesperetin can be incorporated in foods or beverages for the purpose of inhibiting the HMG-CoA reductase activity. Accordingly, the present invention also provide a food or beverage composition for inhibiting the HMG-CoA reductase activity, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin.

As described above, hesperidin or hesperetin can be used as an effective, non-toxic pharmaceutical agent for inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase activity.

The following Examples are intended to further illustrate the present invention without limiting its scope.

Further, percentages given below for solid in solid mixture, liquid in liquid, and solid in liquid are on a wt/wt, vol/vol and wt/vol basis, respectively, and all the reactions were carried out at room temperature, unless specifically indicated otherwise.

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Example 1: Administration of Hesperidin and Hesperetin to an Animal

24 four-week-old Sprague-Dawley rats(Taihan laboratory animal center, Korea) each weighing about 90 to 110 g were evenly divided into three dietary groups by a randomized block design. The rats of the three groups were fed with three different high-cholesterol diets, i.e., AIN-76 laboratory animal diet(ICN Biochemicals, Cleveland, OH, U.S.A.) containing 1% cholesterol(Control group), 1% cholesterol plus 0.1% hesperidin(Hesperidin group), and 1% cholesterol plus 0.1% hesperetin(Hesperetin group), respectively. The compositions of diets fed to the three groups are shown in Table I.

15

Table I

Dietary group Component	Control group	Hesperidin group	Hesperetin group
Casein	20	20	20
D,L-methionine	0.3	0.3	0.3
Corn starch	15	15	15
Sucrose	49	48.9	48.9
Cellulose powder <sup>*1</sup>	5	5	5
Mineral mixture <sup>*1</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.5
Vitamin mixture <sup>*1</sup>	1	1	1
Choline citrate	0.2	0.2	0.2
Corn oil	5	5	5
Cholesterol	1	1	1
Hesperidin <sup>*2</sup>		0.1	
Hesperetin <sup>*2</sup>			0.1
Total	100	100	100

\*1: Purchased from TEKLAD Premier Co.(Madison, WI, U.S.A.).

35 \*2: Purchased from Sigma Chemical Company(St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.)

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The rats were allowed to feed freely on the specified diet together with water for six weeks, the ingestion amount was recorded daily and the rats were weighed every 7 days, and then the record was analyzed. All rats showed a normal  
5 growth rate and there was observed no significant difference among the three groups in terms of the feed ingestion amount and the weight gain.

10                   Example 2: Determination of Total Cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol and Neutral Lipid Content in plasma

The effect of administering hesperidin or hesperetin to rats on the plasma cholesterol and neutral lipid content was determined as follows.

15                   Blood samples were taken from the rats of the three dietary groups and plasma HDL fractions were separated therefrom by using HDL-cholesterol reagent(Sigma Chemical Co., Cat. No. 352-3) containing dextran-sulfate. Total cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol levels were determined by  
20                   using Sigma Diagnostic Kit Cat. No. 352-100(Sigma Chemical Co., U.S.A.)(Allain et al., Clin. Chem., 20, 470-475(1974)). Neutral lipids level was determined by using Sigma Diagnostic Kit Cat. No. 339-50(Bucolo, G. and David, H., Clin. Chem., 19, 476-482(1973)). The result is shown in  
25                   Table II, wherein the total plasma cholesterol level decreased by 11% in the hesperidin-fed rat group and by 15% in the hesperetin-fed rat group, as compared with that of the control group.

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Table II

Group Lipids Conc.	Control group	Hesperidin group	Hesperetin group
Total-C (mg/dl)	147.8±34.8	131.6±29.7	125.1±15.6
HDL-C (mg/dl)	22.2	18.7	25.7
HDL-C _____ (%) Total-C	15.7±5.3	15±4.9	20±5.6
TG (mg/dl)	99.2±18.9	92.7±20.5	114.6±18.8

\* Total-C: Total-cholesterol

\* HDL-C: HDL-cholesterol

\* TG: Triglycerid

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Example 3: Activity of Hesperidin and Hesperetin in HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibition

(Step 1) Preparation of microsomes

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To determine the effect of hesperidin and hesperetin feeding to rats on the activity of HMG-CoA reductase, a regulatory enzyme of the cholesterol synthesis in the liver, microsomes were separated from the liver tissue to be used 25 as an enzyme source.

First, the rats of the three groups were sacrificed by decapitation and the livers were excised and immediately placed in an ice-cold homogenization medium(50 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>(pH 7.0), 0.2M sucrose, 2 mM dithiothreitol(DTT)). The livers 30 were homogenized in the homogenization medium(2 ml medium/g of the liver) with a Waring blender for 15 sec.(three strokes with a motor-driven Teflon pestle in a Potter-Elvehjem type glass homogenizer). The homogenate was centrifuged at 15,000xg for 10 min. and the supernatant thus 35 obtained was centrifuged at 100,000xg for 75 min. to obtain microsomal pellets, which were then resuspended in the homogenization medium containing 50 mM EDTA and centrifuged at 100,000xg for 60 min. The supernatant containing the

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microsome was used as an enzyme source.

**(Step 2) HMG-CoA reductase assay**

5        The activity of HMG-CoA reductase was determined by employing [<sup>14</sup>C]HMG-CoA, in accordance with the method of Shapiro et al. (Biochemica et Biophysica Acta, 370, 369-377(1974)) as follows.

10      The enzyme in the supernatant containing the microsome obtained in (Step 1) was activated at 37°C for 30 min. Added to a reaction tube were 20 µl of HMG-CoA reductase assay buffer(0.25M KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>(pH 7.0), 8.75 mM EDTA, 25 mM DTT, 0.45 M KCl and 0.25 mg/ml BSA), 5 µl of 50 mM NADPH, 5 µl of [<sup>14</sup>C]HMG-CoA(0.05 µCi/tube, final conc. 120 µM), and 10 µl 15      of activated microsomal enzyme(0.03-0.04 mg), and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The reaction was terminated by adding 10 µl of 6 M HCl to the mixture, and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 15 min. to allow complete lactonization of the product(mevalonate). The 20      precipitate was removed by centrifugation at 10,000xg for 1 min. and the supernatant was applied to a Silica gel 60G TLC plate(Altech, Inc., Newark, U.S.A.) and then developed with benzene:acetone(1:1, v/v). A region having a Rf value ranging from 0.65 to 0.75 was removed by scraping with a 25      disposable cover slips and assayed for radioactivity with 1450 Microbeta liquid scintillation counter(Wallacoy, Finland). Enzyme activities were calculated as picomoles mevalonic acid synthesized per min. per mg protein (pmoles/min/mg protein). The result is shown in Table III.

30

Table III

	Group	Control group	Hesperidin group	Hesperetin group
35      HMG-CoA reductase activity (pmole/min/mg protein)		147 ±12.5	112.1 ±12.8	118.5 ±14.3

- 10 -

As can be seen from Table III, the control group rats showed a relatively high HMG-CoA reductase activity, while the HMG-CoA activities observed with the hesperidin-fed rat group and the hesperetin-fed rat group are lower than that 5 of the control group by 24% and 19%, respectively.

Example 4: Toxicity of Orally Administered Hesperidin

7 to 8 week-old, specific pathogen-free ICR female 10 mice(8 heads) each weighing about 25 to 29 g and male mice(8 heads) each weighing about 34 to 38 g were bred under a condition of temperature  $22\pm1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , moisture  $55\pm5\%$  and photoperiod 12L/12D. Fodder(Cheiljedang Co., mouse and rat fodder) and water were sterilized and fed to the mice.

Hesperidin was dissolved in 0.5% Tween 80 to a 15 concentration of 100 mg/ml, and the solution was orally administered to the mice in an amount of 0.2 ml per 20 g of mouse body weight. The solution was administered once and the mice were observed for 10 days for signs of adverse 20 effects or death according to the following schedule: 1, 4, 8, and 12 hours after the administration and, every 12 hours thereafter. The weight changes of the mice were recorded every day to examine the effect of hesperidin. Further, on the 10th day, the mice were sacrificed and the internal 25 organs were visually examined.

All the mice were alive at day 10 and hesperidin showed no toxicity at a dose of 1,000 mg/kg. The autopsy revealed that the mice did not develop any pathological abnormality, and no weight loss was observed during the 10 day test 30 period. Accordingly, it was concluded that hesperidin is not toxic when orally administered to an animal.

The following Formulation Example is for illustration 35 only and not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

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Formulation Example

Hard gelatin capsules were prepared using the following ingredients:

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	Quantity (mg/capsule)
	Active ingredient(hesperidin) 20
	Starch, dried 160
10	<u>Magnesium stearate</u> 20
	Total 200 mg

While the invention has been described with respect to the above specific embodiments, it should be recognized that 15 various modifications and changes may be made to the invention by those skilled in the art which also fall within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the activity of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase in mammal, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin as an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

2. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein  
10 the mammal is human.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 2, wherein  
the effective amount of hesperidin ranges from 0.5 to 300  
mg/kg body weight/day.

15 4. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 2, wherein  
the effective amount of hesperetin ranges from 0.5 to 300  
mg/kg body weight/day.

20 5. A food composition for inhibiting the 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase activity in mammals, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin.

25 6. A beverage composition for inhibiting the 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA(HMG-CoA) reductase activity in mammals, which comprises an effective amount of hesperidin or hesperetin.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR 97/00190

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>6</sup>: A 61 K 31/35, 31/70; A 23 L 1/22, 2/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

QUESTEL; WPIL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 94/23 717 A1 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 27 October 1994 (27.10.94), abstract; claims 1,2,7,8; page 5, line 13 - page 6, line 7; examples 1,2,3.	1,2,4,6
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 9631, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 96-302114, Class A61K, EP 0 719 554 A1 (KUREHA CHEM. IND. CO., LTD.), abstract.	1-4
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 9506, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 95-038283, Class A61K, EP 0 633 022 A2 (KUREHA CHEM. IND. CO., LTD.), abstract.	1-4
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 9248, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 92-395348, Class A61K, JP 04-295 428 A (DAIICHI PHARM. CO., LTD.), abstract.	1-3
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 9001, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 90-001242, Class A61B, EP 0 347 864 A (STRYDOM A.J.C.), abstract.	1-3

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/KR 97/00190

**C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 8926, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 89-192550, Class A61K, WO 89/05 141 A (TSUMURA & CO.), abstract.	1,2,4
X	Database WPIL on Questel, week 8003, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 80-04477C, Class A23G, JP 54-154 569 A (LOTTE KK.), abstract.	1-3,5
A	EP 0 375 156 A2 (MERCK & CO. INC.) 27 June 1990 (27.06.90), abstract; claim 1; page 2, lines 1-20. -----	1-6

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR 97/00190

In Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentdokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
WO A1 9423717	27-10-94	AU A1 66665/94 CA AA 2159989 CN A 1123522 EP A1 695181 IL A0 109334 JP T2 8509224 ZA A 9402717 US A 5587176	08-11-94 27-10-94 29-05-96 07-02-96 31-07-94 01-10-96 16-01-99 24-12-96
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